NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HEBALD.

Letters and packages should be properly

Rejected communications will not be re-

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - CRICAGO BE-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. THE BALLET PANTO-

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Twenty-third street, corner Sixth UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.— WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtigth st.-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-THE BOTTLE-CALIFORNIA; OR, THE HEATHEN CHINER. MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 5th av. - Excussi Overs - Wayney SAM SHARPLET'S MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery .-CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, June 5, 1879.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.

3—Advertisements.

3—Philadelphia; Imposing Muster of the Republican Host; Speculations as to the Vice Presidency; The National Union League—The Equal Rights Party—The Louislana Democracy—Louislana Reform Convention—"Big Injuns! Ugh!" A Council Party of the Ogalalia Sioux in Town.

3—James Gordon Bennett: The American Presson the Founder of the New York Herald—Meeting of the New York Associated Press—Action of the Boulevard Club—Embryo Naval Commanders: Gala Days and Grand Reviews at the Kaval Academy—New York City News—Highway Robbery—Burned to Death in a Police Ueil.

at the Naval Academy—New York City News—Highway Robbery—Burned to Death in a Police Gell.

Congress: Passage of the Tariff Bill by Both Houses; \$53,000,000 Revenue Reduction; Crucity to Animals in Transitu—The Custom House; Majority Report of the Senate investigating Committee—The Tammany Ring: Tweed, Connolly, Ingersoll and Fields—Judge Hogeboom and the Alieged Custom House Abuses—The Grand Lodge of Freemasons—Governor Horman—Normal College—The New York Historical Society.

Editorials: Leading Article, "More Mexican Anarchy and Depredations—The Duty and Opportunity of General Grant"—Amusement Announcements.

The Geneva Arbitration: Lord Russell's Motion for an Address to the Crown Praying for British Retirement from the Court—The War in Mexico—Cable Telegrams from France, England, Ireland, Spain, Germany and Cuba—Terrible Murder in Bridgeport, Conn.—News from Washington—Miscellaneous Telegraph—Obituary—Business Notices.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts—A Crusade Against Crime—Methodist General Conference—The Alleged Dishonest Broker—Probable Murder—Brooklyn Affairs—Marriages and Deaths.

Financial and Commercial: A Dull Day in Wall Street; Advance in Harlem and Canton Shares; Reaction and Decline in the Rest of the Stock Market; The Latest Phase of the Supplemental Treaty Negotiations Not "All Right;" Consequent Discouragement of Operations in Stocks; Gold Firm at the Recent Advance: The Outdow of Species.

Right;" Consequent Discouragement of Operations in Stocks; Gold Firm at the Re-cent Advance; The Outflow of Specie to Europe—Mysterious Case of Suicide—More Poisoning in Brooklyn—Another Brooklyn Homicide—The Conspiracy Case—Advertise-10—The Men and the Hours: Progress of the Great

Labor Movement—Beacon Park: First Day of the Spring Trotting Meeting—Eastern Dutch ess Association—Saie of Thoroughbreis at Taylor's Stock Farm—American Jockey Club—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements, 12—Advertisements, 12—Advertisements,

SPAIN-SERRANO JUSTIFIED BY THE SPANISH SENATE.-A cable despatch which we print this morning justifies what we have said regarding Marshal Serrano. His conduct in the matter of pardoning the Carlists in the Basque Provinces who surrendered their arms, though disapproved by certain political factions, has been, as it ought, approved by the Cortes. The question, when brought before the Cortes, revealed the feeling of the country. One hundred and forty votes as against twentytwo show that Marshal Serrano has the Cortes at his back, and we can afford to wait to know what Marshal Serrano will do with his power. Meanwhile he is at once the savior of the present dynasty and the master of the situation.

GARRISON AGAINST SUMNER. - William Lloyd Garrison, the pioneer abolitionist, has been for many years a warm friend and admirer of Charles Sumner; but the late spiteful attack in the Senate upon the President by the sorely aggrieved Senator has proved too much for the fair-dealing and honest Garrison. He has accordingly written his friend Sumner a letter and a lecture, "more in sorrow than in anger," against the violence and injustice of his charges against General Grant, which, it is to be hoped, will bring down the Senator's wrath within the bounds of reason, However, for the vindication of the cause of truth and justice in regard to General Grant, no reply to this spiteful attack of Senator Sumner is called for. In his ungoverned rage the Senator's assault recoils upon himself, and he is fully answered in the disclosure of his weakness and his folly.

THE JEROME PARK RACES To-DAY .- The present meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park opened so auspiciously on Saturday last that a very brilliant attendance may be looked for to-day. The racing programme is especially interesting, comprising five events. First on the list we have the race for the Ladies' Stakes, for fillies three years old, one mile and five furlongs, for which there are thirty-seven nominations. Then comes the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes, with twenty-two names entered, many of which stand high in the annals of the turf. The closing event, a steeple chase, in which members of the club ride, will doubtless be the most interesting with the general public.
The Jefome Park races have now become so popular, both on account of their admirable management and the delightful location, that we may look for a steady increase in the attendance during the present meeting.

More Mexican Anarchy and Depredations-The Duty and Opportunity of General Grant.

Mexico is distinguished for two things, just as most of the other Spanish-American republies are-namely, chronic disorder and constantly recurring revolutions and utter unreliability in the statements made to the rest of the world about the internal affairs of the country. For some time past the tenor of the news from Mexico has been that the insurrection against the Juarez government was dying out and on the eve of complete suppression Day after day this was the intelligence that came through Juarist channels, and that coming from the city of Mexico was particularly rose-colored. We have at the same time that the raids, cattle stealing and other depredations across the border and on American soil had ceased-that, in fact, the Juarez government was firmly scated and was powerful enough to perform its duty as a neighboring nation to the United States. Knowing the na ture of the Mexicans and the character of the news they generally send out, we were in doubt as to the reliability of this intelligence.

Now, we have from the special correspondents of the HERALD at Camargo and Matamoros news that changes the aspect of affairs both in the interior of Mexico and on our bordering territory. The previous report of the utter defeat of the revolutionists under General Treviño by the Juaristas near Monterey was premature. They obtained only a temporary advantage, apparently, while they imagined they had achieved a great and decisive victory. General Corella, who was in command of the Juarist forces, was quietly resting contented with his fancied laurels, when suddenly Treviño rallied his men, attacked the Juaristas and completely routed them. We have no account of the number of troops engaged on either side; but, considering the importance of the ground contested and the long preparation for the conflict, the main strength of the forces on both sides probably was concentrated in the engagement. The day after Corella had sent a despatch to the Juarez government announcing the total annihilation of the revolutionists—that is, on the 31st of May—Treviño fell upon the Juaristas like an avalanche, taking them by surprise and unprepared, and gained a complete victory. The revolutionists gave no quarter to their enemy, and the whole of the Juarist force, it is said, was killed, wounded, or scattered. General Corella lost everything-all his guns, munitions, siege trains, and even his personal baggage. It is reasonably supposed that General Treviño's retreat on the first day was merely military stratagem to lull the government troops into a feeling of security. If so it shows that Treviño exhibited a good deal of skill, and that Corella must have been stupid. It appears also that Cevallo's advance had been checked by the revolutionists; that he was defeated and driven back near Mier, and that General Quiroga, with a revolutionary force, still holds Ceralvo, the principal city on the road to Monterey. Our latest special despatch from Matamoros, which will be found in another column, gives a complete confirmation of this news, adding that General Corella had arrived at Mier, a fugitive, with a small remnant of his late army, and that telegraphic communication between that city and Matamoros had been cut by the revolutionists. The scenes of panic during the recent temporary siege of Matamoros by Treviño are again enacted, and the Juarez authorities are making desperate efforts of defence in exectation of the arrival of the enemy.

according to this news, is probably ended. Of course the revolutionists are greatly elated. They consider this success will yield a fresh impetus to the revolution and give them the control of the northern frontier. We learn at the same time that the cattle-stealing and other outrages in Texas, which had been stopped temporarily, had begun again on as large a scale as ever. The Mexican thieves were at their old work again, and were keeping the United States cavalry and mounted infantry employed. The arrival of a commissioner to investigate these depredations was anxiously looked for by our citizens. It is evident the civil war in Mexico is far from being ended; that this rich country is fast sinking into ruin; that no stable native government is possible; that anarchy, bloodshed and demoralization must go on till arrested by the United States, and that there is no hope for the people but in an American proctorate or annexation. Juarez may hold the city of Mexico and a small area of territory contiguous, but he can neither extend nor maintain authority over the Northern States and some other parts of the republic. He cannot preserve peace or execute the laws on the border. While our government may be disposed to sustain Juarez he is powerless to perform the duties of good neighborhood to this country. As far as the interests and security of our citizens are concerned along a border of a thousand miles or more there is no government in Mexico and no protection. Our people are at the mercy of Mexican cattle thieves and bandits, except when a few United States troops occasionally check depredations. But it would require an army to do efficient police duty along such an extent of interminous territory. Are we, then, to be at the cost and annoyance of maintaining a force perpetually to do what Mexico ought to do? Are we to sustain a fiction of a government that has no power to execute its laws and to perform the duty it owes to a neighboring nation?

The campaign on the northern frontier,

Forbearance might be a virtue if there were any hope of order, a stable government, or a better state of things in Mexico; but no one who understands the history of that country or the character of the people can indulge such a hope. The long forbearance of the United States has surprised the world, and has been frequently adverted to by the leading journals of Europe as impolitic and unaccountable. It has been said that we would neither let other civilized Powers put an end to the scandal of Mexican anarchy nor end it ourselves. We are, no doubt, responsible to a great extent for this disgrace to civilization and the age. It has been and is within our power to terminate the anarchy and save Mexico, the richest country on the globe, from destruction, and we believe it is the duty of the United States to do so. Let us tell the Mexicans plainly that they have no government; that they are incapable of per-

suffer the outrages upon our people to be continued, and that we will not maintain a costly military establishment simply as a police to check their depredations. If Juarez or any other acknowledged leading chief will enter into negotiations for an American protectorate, very well. Perhaps that would be the smoothest way and the one least likely to shock the prejudices of Mexicans in solving the question. But if he or any others should neither be willing nor dare to assume the responsibility, let our government send a sufficient force under Sheridan or some other competent General across the Rio Grande to protect our own interests along the line and to secure order. The power of our arms, the humane, generous and well-disciplined American troops, together with the money that would be spent and the trade that would spring up, would soon win over the Mexican population to American rule, and they would bless the day that the Stars and Stripes floated over their

But certain timid old fogies like Secretary Fish may open their eyes with alarm and cry out "Invasion, invasion!" Well, what of it? What should we invade? A territory that has no government; a people that are invading our territory and plundering our citizens every day: a rabble that neither can nor will be decent neighbors; a community that has placed itself outside of the pale of international intercourse and that is a disgrace to this civilized age. People might just as well talk of invading a pirate ship in the haunts of savages. If Mexico has no government on the border, and cannot prevent the depredations of her people on American soil, it is the duty of our government to stop the evil, if it be necessary even to send an army across the Rio Grande. Will General Grant look at the matter in this light? We might go much further, and urge the occupation or annexation of Mexico on the ground of a great and beneficent national policy. Yes, great and beneficent both to the Mexicans and to the people of the United States, as well as to the world at large. It would save the Mexicans from continual civil war and bloodshed, would give prosperity to their country, would give them law, order, liberty, enlightenment, and all the blessings of a progressive civilization. It would add immensely to the wealth, commerce, mineral productions and trade of the United States, and would give a vast impetus to our shipping interests and the enterprise of our people. It would, in short, add to our domain the richest country on the globe, and prove far more advantageous than the acquisition of California did. All commercial nations would feel the benefit. If General Grand, instead of peddling in local politics and quarrelling with politicians. would make the aunexation of Mexico the policy of his administration, he would arouse and gratify popular ambition, overwhelm all his opponents by this overshadowing issue, and make his name more illustrious in history. The time is ripe, the opportunity is at hand, and if he be wise Mexico will be the crowning laurel of his public life. It is but one short step to cross the Rubicon, and that he can properly and lawfully take. Annexation, with all its fruitful consequences, would follow naturally. Where there is so much good to be accomplished, so much evil to be cured, and such a glorious prospect in view, there ought to be no hesitation.

Judge Gilbert on the Broadway Widening.

The opinion delivered vesterday by Judge Gilbert, confirming in the main the report of the last Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, will probably put an end to the opposi-Broadway above Thirty-fourth street. The action of the old Commissioners has been affirmed, except in the case of the awards made by Messrs. Thompson, Bagley and Murtha; these have been sent back for correction. All the special pleadings advanced by the opponents of the proposed improvement have been disallowed and the authority and competence of the Commission asserted. In answer to the complaints of the property holders as to the loss that will be inflicted on them, they are reminded that their loss will be only temporary. It is held with good reason that the improvements will eventually more than com-

pensate for the injury which some will suffer. The important question raised as to whether the Commissioners were authorized to make new assessments or not has been decided in the affirmative, and their right to levy on such property as they considered benefited by the proposed improvements placed beyond doubt. Another point of considerable interest to the public has been settled by the denial of the claim made by Mr. Sacchi for prospective losses, Judge Gilbert declaring their consideration to be inadmissible. As the chief obstacles to proceeding with the work have been removed by the settlement of these points of law we hope that the undertaking will be pushed on vigorously. The procrastination and uncertainty which at present exist tend to delay the improvement of the part of our chief thoroughfare affected by it, and the interest of the property owners is clearly to accept the inevitable and try to carry out the improvements as rapidly as possible. Their opposition is shortsighted, for the result of naving the question finally settled and the increased value of the property affected will more than repay them in a few years. But even if it were not so the interest of the city demands that the change should be made, and, as has been properly pointed out in Judge Gilbert's decision, it is the public interest, not that of individuals, which should guide the authorities to their conclusions. We are entirely of the Judge's opinion, and desire to see the matter finally settled and the work in

progress. THE DUKE OF EDINBURG IN IRELAND .-His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edingburg, landed at Kingstown, Ireland, yesterday, and proceeded through Dublin to the Viceregal Lodge. He was accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Spencer, and enjoyed a most cordial reception from the people. The Prince will preside at the opening of the Irish National Exhibition to-day. The occasion will be a very grand one, and the initiatory of a series of festivities, executive and municipal, which will endure for a week. The Earl of Kenmare will be installed as a Knight of St. Patrick, taking the ribbon of the late Earl of Mayo during the period, so that it may be said that the vista of fortune which the poet hoped would forming the duties of one to this republic and gleam through the gloom of her glory will to its citizens along the border; that we cannot soon shine out for Erin

The Philadelphia Convention.

The regular Republican National Convention for the nomination of the Presidential ticket and the proclamation of the Presidential platform of the party meets in Philadelphia to-day. It will be a large, harmonious and enthusiastic convention. It will be harmonious and enthusiastic in the renomination of General Grant because the disturbing elements which did exist within the party lines were drawn off by the Cincinnati Convention and into the new party, of which the standard bearers are Greeley and Brown. It will be remembered that the Baltimore Convention of 1864 was a unit in the renomination of Abraham Lincoln, although there had been a very active movement in the party in support of Chief Justice Chase against Lincoln; but this anti-Lincoln movement had been pushed to the experiment of an independent national convention at Cleveland, which defined its position in the nomination of the independent Presidential ticket of General John C. Fremont and General John Cochrane. The real object of this experiment, nevertheless, was to frighten the Baltimore Convention from Lincoln and to divert it to Chase, in view of unity and harmony in the republican ranks.

The Cleveland politicians in this ridiculous experiment signally failed, and shortly after the renomination of Lincoln by acclamation as the republican favorite against all comers Fremont and Cochrane, as the champions of the "free democracy," quietly retired from the field. Thus far against Grant in the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, and in its independent ticket of Greeley and Brown, we have the re-enactment of the Cleveland diversion against Lincoln. But the Cincinnati movement was undertaken "by and with the advice and consent" of certain active leaders of the discouraged democracy, and with the distinct understanding that a liberal ticket and platform emanating from the anti-Grant republicans would be adopted by the democratic party. Upon this understanding Greeley and Brown hold a much more formidable position than did Fremont and Cochrane in opposition to the administration; for great are the expectations of the adoption of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic National Convention

in July. But while it is certain that this Cincinnati diversion will not deter the Philadelphia Convention from the renomination of General Grant, it is by no means certain that the Democratic Convention will adopt the liberal republican ticket of Greeley and Brown. The democratic old-liners threaten that if this ticket is commended to their suffrages they will, as a choice of evils, vote for Grant; while, on the other hand, it is surmised that if the liberal republicans are left to shift for themselves they will turn the tables against their faithless democratic advisers by voting for Grant. We hold, with the chivalric General Frank Blair, that a bargain is a bargain, and that the democrats are morally bound by their bargain with the liberal rapublicans. But there is another point upon which this Republican Convention of 1872 resembles that of 1864, and that is the point of the Vice Presidency. Now, as he was then, the Vice President is a satisfactory candidate; but now, as he had then, he has a host of rivals for the nomination. For Vice President now there may be a change, as there was in 1864, although the change from fiamlin to Andy Johnson furnishes a strong argument in favor of Colfax, and Colfax, we dare say, will be the man. In short, we expect that the republican ticket of 1872 will be the ticket of 1868, and that the platform of the party will be the measures and the policy, House, was restored by the Senate, and the foreign and domestic, of General Grant's Conference Committee failed to move them administration, and that Grant will hold the inside track from the start to the end of the race, fusion or no fusion between Cincinnati and Baltimore. At the some time the democracy, in going from Greeley and Brown to a regular old-line democratic ticket, will be going

The Commercial Tariff Tax Question in France.

out of the frying pan into the fire.

M. Jules Favre delivered a powerful argument in the French Assembly yesterday in opposition to the Thiers tariff tax on the importation of raw materials to be used in manufacture. He proclaimed the project as being fatal to French trade and manufacture, unproductive as a source of revenue, and objectionable in a diplomatic sense, for the reason that it will alienate foreign Powers from the republic. M. Favre, indeed, advocated the cause of free trade against that of a crude system of commercial protection, the favorite budget construction plan of President Thiers. The concluding words of the orator had reference to the probable alienation of the friendship of Great Britain and Belgium if the present policy of the French Executive be maintained. The whole subject is one of very serious import, not only as a question of sconomic science which will immediately affect the pockets and wardrobes of the Old World peoples, but also as one likely to produce governmental combinations, the influence of which may be not only exceedingly detrimental to the interests of France, but provocative of a war feeling in Europe which will be to a very great extent reactionary against future democratic experiments in the matter of government administration.

The Increase of Crime and Its Prevention.

The records of the criminal courts in this city are unusually heavy at present in the villanous matter of assaults upon the person, wherein the knife, the pistol and the slung, shot have been brought into deadly play. It would seem, indeed, that an epidemic of this class of crime sweeps from time to time through the lawless classes of the community, and that nothing short of stern, speedy punishment is ever efficacious in stopping it. It will be remembered that some years ago in the city of London this class of violent assaults, combined with robbery, became alarmingly frequent, and that a special act of Parliament. increasing the term of imprisonment and reviving the lash, was enacted in the garroters' interest, and acted almost as a specific in preventing that tiger-crime. The constant use of deadly weapons is a sure badge of social demoralization, and in well-ordered communities should be dealt with as severely as the law will allow. We, therefore, feel that the remarks of the City Judge to the Grand Jury yesterday were well-timed, and hope that restrain the tendency of the rowdy element in the use of their lethal weapons. The subject, however, takes a wider bearing, and one that

wili suggest itself at once to all-namely, that an efficient police force is of the first importance. While the City Judge calls on the Grand Jurors to be vigilant in meting out justice to criminals, on account of an increase of crime, it seems absurd that another branch of the city government should be taking steps to leave the community still more exposed to the knife, slungshot and pistol of the rowdy. Yet this is exactly what will be the effect of the Comptroller's reduction of the police estimates, which will cut down the force by five hundred men. The City Judge's recommendation, coupled with the Comptroller's peculiar economy, looks very like saving at the spigot while wasting at the bung. We want good, cheap government by all means, but the economy which leaves no resource to law-abiding citizens but the heavy punishment of an occasional rowdy taken red handed is of small account, and will convey little wholesome lesson to the numbers o others who would escape capture under the operation of a reduced police force.

The Passage of the Tariff and Tax Bill-The Revenue Reduction.

With that gratitude which accepts half loaf as better than no bread, we congratulate the country on the Tariff bill which, being reported from the Conference Committee, was yesterday passed by both branches of Congress. It provides for a reduction of revenue in all of fifty three million dollars per annum. Like everything in the nature of compromise, it will be unsatisfactory to a great many. Its principal features are an almost general ten per cent reduction on import duties, the equalization of the tobacco tax at twenty cents per pound, instead of, as formerly, at sixteen and thirty-two cents ; the consolidation of the tax on distilled liquors, without any actual reduction : the abolition of a number of stamp taxes, and a considerable addition of articles to the import free list. These changes are all in the right direction, but at every step through the bill one is met with trifling exceptions and haltings. Next to the free trader's dream, namely, grouping a few articles on the tariff list at reduced rates, the additions to the free list may be taken as a test of the sincerity of Congressional intentions. On this point it will be found that many articles have been excepted which yield little revenue and do not pay the cost of collection. This will be accounted for, as usual, on the compromise basis, by which support to one course of action is purchased by carefully guarding another. By this means a host of little items were reserved which we must accept as the price of the larger concessions. A most useful reform is that which abolishes a brigade of the vexatious stamp taxes. These internal revenue nuisance which grew up under the war, should have no shadow of existence in the present prosperous condition of the country. They have given occupation to an army of office-holders whose return to private life should be the dearest wish of agonized taxpayers. It is, therefore, with joy we record the fact that between two hundred and seventy and two lfundred and eighty politicians of minor note will be enabled to give up as many collectorships and assessorships, and enter the ranks of more ennobling labor, where their profits may not be large, but where they will not be looked on as public plunderers. This should console them, and for our part we will applaud the sacrifice. The stamp tax on friction matches, which was abolished by the from their obstinate stand. The House clause making one-third of the custom duties payable in legal tender notes was rejected in the Senate and its rejection confirmed in the Conference Committee. This is not very suprising, as it would upset Secretary Boutwell's plans to an alarming extent as well as making "corners" in greenbacks more practicable in Wall street

The strong point of the present bill is that it has paved the way for a still further reduction next year, in spite of the Pennsylvania Senator's (Scott) remark yesterday, that he hoped legislation on the tariff was disposed of for several years to come.

The Washington Treaty Before the British Peers.

The subject of the Washington Treaty and the American demand for compensation for indirect damages, with that of the propriety or policy, of Great Britain renewing the arbitration in Geneva, were brought before the House of Lords in a very exciting shape last night. Earl Russell offered his motion, which has been deferred by postponement from time to time, for an address to the Crown praying Her Majesty Queen Victoria to instruct her representatives to retire from the Geneva arbitration if the claims for indirect damages are not withdrawn by the United States government. The noble lord delivered a very lengthy oration. He reviewed the events of the civil war in America and the circumstances which attended the escape of the Alabama, and then proceeded to discuss the negotiations which have been carried on between the two nations relative to the entire subject of the consequences of that event. It must be acknowledged that this was an exceedingly heavy undertaking for a gentleman who is in the eightieth year of his age, particularly when we call to mind the fact that the responsibility of its execution was assumed by him at a very late hour of the evening, and that its finale was not completed in the moments long after that of midnight. Perhaps he got along more rapidly than we imagine. In one portion of the effort-his history of the escape of the Alabama—Lord Russell must have been completely at ease, for it is probable that no man living is better acquainted with all the circumstances which rounded and all the motives which impelled her exit than is the statesman who was the first in Britain to openly, yet adroitly, in his official capacity as Secretary of State, accord to the Southern rebel confederacy bel-

ligerent rights, by addressing to the

House of Commons the words "either bel-

ligerent" when he announced the neutrality, as

he then termed it, of the Queen's government

in the war for the Union. But the nature of

the man prevailed even against the memories

of the ex-Minister last night. Earl Russell was

spiteful; but that does not exactly surprise us

Trent affair." This latter allusion was received, as we see by our cable report, with sheers, although we find, just subsequently, that its utterance was classed as an "alarming" incident by some of the compeers of the speaker. It looks to us as if it had the effect of bringing Earl Granville to a more clear understanding of the dangers which suground the present situation, and to a more acute appreension of the difficulties which may ensue if the Alabama claims question be fostered much longer as an unwholesome irritating element of political party excitement. The British Foreign Secretary accorded the American right of a free, independent interpretation of the Washington Treaty, and also acknowledged our right to introduce indirect claims. He wished for the completion of a supplemental article, and denied that Earl Russell's argument touched the case. He administered a stinging rebuke for the allusion to the Trent: proclaimed that the sentence will create tincalculable ill feeling," and said that it is by no means certain that the treaty will fall: He closed his address by reference to the chances of settlement which still exist. Earl Grey and Lord Dénman were cautious and hopeful, and the young Lord Derby, manly, straightforward and equitable, upholding the dignity of his lineage, as is his wont, by requesting the government to come to the point, and, to use his words, if the indirect claims are excluded, say that they are excluded. Lord Kimberley classed Earl Granville as an American advocate, and the Marquis of Salisbury gave evidence that the aristocrats are convinced that the British Cabinet thinks there is something in the case of the American people, or astute Yankees, as he calls us, after all, and that Earl Russell may become a failure in his character "as a prophet of the past," pretty much as he has been in that of a geographical calculator for the creation and sustention of two separate governmental con-federacies on the soil of the United States. The House had not come to a vote on the motion for an address to the Crown when our cable despatch closed. The debate will be renewed after a brief adjournment, and the discussion is likely to produce very decided

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Congressman Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Quincy A. Gilmore, of the United State Army, is at the New York Hotel. Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is stopping at the

Brevoort House. Judge E. C. Battell, of Binghamton, is at the Astor House.

George W. Miller, of Albany, ex-Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General C. J. Paine, of Boston, is sojourning at the St. James Hotel. General J. M. Harlan, of Kentucky, is among the

late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, President of the At-lantic and Pacific Railway, is at the Brevoort

Colonel H. F. McComb, of Delaware, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

James H. Ramsey, of Albany, is stopping at the

J. C. Stanton, President of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Christopher G. Fox, of Buffalo, and a large num-ber of other delegates to the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons, are stopping at the Sturtevant

House. It is reported that Mr. Fox is likely to be elected Grand Master of the State. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Fifth Ave enue Hotel. Mr. Pruyn was formerly Minister to Japan, and in 1886 the democratic candidate for

Lieutenant Governor. Madame Anna Bishop will sail for Bermuda in the steamer Metropolis to-day. She will be accompanied by Miss Sedgwick and Finlayson, who will

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

Monday night inaugurated the summer season at this popular house, and the opening play was that of "The Long Strike," a piece which is popular with the patrons of this establishment. Many of the actors in the principal roles appeared originally in the cast, and their acting has been criticised in the columns of this journal. Mr. Moneycised in the columns of this journal. Mr. Moneypenny, a lawyer, as played by Mr. Stoddard, is a piece of acting with which the patrons of Wallack's are well acqualited, and his rendering of the character on Monday night was the same as on former occasions. The scene at the lawyer's house with Jane Learoyd, Miss Effic Germoil, was excellent and that in the telegraph office, one of the most stirring scenes in the whole play, was particularly effective. Mr. Charles Fisher's Noah Learoyd, the leader of the strike, was equally well done by that painstaking actor, and the Johnny Reilly of Mr. Montgomery is also deserving of a good word. The other characters in the play were fairly played, and that is about all that can be said of them. A full house received the piece, and brought the principal actors once or twice before the curtain.

The Summer Season of English Opera. The summer season of English opera was in-augurated on Monday night at the cosey little theatre of Bryant's Opera House under sumctently favorable auspices. The house was well filled and the andience inclined to be very appreciative, or we should rather say demonstrative. It is not to be expected that the performance should be perfect, and it is not, but those who are not too exacting may pass a pleasant evening. The laurels, such as they were, were carried of by Miss Emma. Howson, who sang in the rôle of Arline. This lady has a voice of much sweetness, but it evidently lacks cultivation. Mr. Brookhouse Bowler's singing of the rôle of Thaddeus was scarcely satisfactory, and his rendering of the "Fair Land of Poland" must be pronounced a failure, notwithstanding the applause of his friends. Mr. Henri Drayton filled the character of Count Arnheim goceptably. Mrs. Zelda Seguin as the Gypsy Queen, secured the approbation of the audience. The remaining rôles were filled as follows:—Mr. E. Seguin, Devlishoof; Florestin, J. H. Chatterson; Buds, Mrs. Brand; Captain of the Guard, Mr. Kinross. The concerted pieces were given with much spirit and ensemble, and, if we may accept the audience as a representative one, the performance is likely to give satisfaction to the public.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6-1, A. M.

Probabilities.

Rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds,

and clear and clearing weather prevail on Wednesday over the Middle States, and extend over New England; clear weather continues very generally from the Upper Lakes to the South Atlantic an Guif coasts; falling barometer, with easterly to southerly winds, over the Northwest. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1872.